

rected (p. 4) and the full citation "*Acer saccharinum* Linn." was given in place of "*Acer saccharum*." The use of the fictitious name "*Acer saccharum* Marsh." should, of course, be abandoned.—KENNETH K. MACKENZIE, Maplewood, New Jersey.

---

RAYLESS ASTER NOVI-BELGII.—During the fall of 1920 I observed growing in a swamp just below what is called Indian Fort in the borough of Groton, Conn., a very peculiar rayless form of *Aster novi-belgii* L. There were at least 200 plants in the colony, which was surrounded by patches of the typical form with radiate heads.

The distinguishing characters of the peculiar form are the total absence of ray-flowers and the striking purple color of the disc-flowers. Otherwise its general appearance is that of the typical form. As I have noticed the plants every year since 1920, it seems to me that the form must be constant.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of the Connecticut Botanical Society.—K. P. JANSSEN, Groton, Conn.

[In the Gray Herbarium there is a similar specimen collected at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1912, by Fernald, Long & St. John. Professor Fernald states that at Charlottetown there was only a single clump of the plant.—Ed.]

---

LAMIUM PURPUREUM in Colorado.—Yesterday (April 30) I found *Lamium purpureum* L. in some quantity in the lower part of Bluebell Canyon, Boulder, Colorado. It is not cited in Rydberg's Flora nor have I seen it here before.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

*Vol. 28, no. 328, including pages 49 to 68, and no. 329, including pages 69 to 88, were both issued 11 May, 1926.*